PBANK WILKESON'S PROTEST AGAINST THE NEGRO EXCIDES.

To fully understand the probable conse quences of the proposed exodus of the black laborers from the South to the Western plains of Kansas and Nebraska, it is necessary to know the financial condition of the young Sistes now establishing there, the cost of living. the character of their labor, the cost of opening a farm and making it self-supporting. Knowing these facts, any one can judge of the probable success or failure of the movement, as far as the betterment of the condition of the late slaves is concerned.

During what are called the "flush times." extending from 1864 to 1873, the prices of the farm products of the West were very high, and many, if not all of the owners of the rich farms beyond the Onlo were anxious to increase their acreage. They borrowed money freely, at very extravagant rates of interest, for the purpos of buying more land to add to their already too large estates, and mortgaged all their lands for security. This was done with comparative litte danger to the farmer, as in most cases ther were making two hundred per cent. profit on the money netually paid for labor and tools. I know of more than a dozen instances where a tract of wild prairie was bought for twenty-five dollars per acre, twenty per cent, interest being paid for the use of the money, and the first erop of wheat repaid the sum borrowed to buy the land, paid for the to de and teams necessary to work it, paid for soud, labor, and all expenses connected with the saving of the crop, and left a handsome surplus in the farmer's pocket. This sport of larrowing money on mortgages was at its height from the close of the war until 1876 and many millions of Eastern capital were lonned in the West. Then the pr stacts of the soil began to decline in price, and a warning was sounded to the farmers in the daily market poorts. But old and young, alike in fused with the frenzy of mortgaging, paid no the warning. They saw paper attention money stend by rise toward par, and utterly stand that the rise in legal tendprices for farm products.

nen who left Illinois, Ohio, or a team, wagon, and plough for Kansas and & braska well knew that the farms of on were bought with borrowed money, and they remembered the often-refathers berrowing money to have land teams and everything also neces. eary to make a crop, and repaying the loan in ars. These young men struck the rich virgiti that a mortgage was not a dangarous or after a not even an inconvenience, and awaited those who boldly embarked in the most expensive of all farming ant of raising wheat, a crop that operations. requires high-priced labor and expensive ma-chinery. The result of this spurt is that to-day almost the entire West is covered with morton the slopes of the hills, over rocky uplands, across the sandy, gravelly wastes, one can rige horse will seldem, if ever, tread on unencumbered land. The very owned, by men in New England or the The majority of these mortgages were placed when wheat was worth per bushel in St. Louis, bogs worth from five to eight cents per pound, and cattle from five to seven cents; and there was a fair prospect that the mortgages would be paid when they matured. But the fall in prices came, and 1878 wheat was sold in the Golden Belt of Kansas for flfty cents per bushel; and this wheat had to be hauled from five to flfty miles in wagons to get to railroads. Hogs were worth three cents per bound. Every farmer who sold hogs at two or two and a half cents per pound lost money. Corn worth twenty-five cents per bushel cannot be profitably fed to hogs worth two cents per pound. The same is true of cattle. The farmer who borrowed one thousand dollars when the debt could be paid with 700 bushels of wheat, or with 80 hogs, or with 20 160 hors or 45 steers to pay it; and he cannot raise this amount of stock or grain on his farm. Taxes are not lower; the price of the expensive machinery used in the wheat fields does not fall; and the outrageous freight tariffs of the railroads that were built by the Government and given to the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific Companies are as high as in the flush

The mortgages that were placed on the rocky day virtually lost. The Bastern capital is represented by a partially cultivated farm of lean. shanty. The mortgagor is trying to pay the interest on the mortgage and the taxes; but he rarely succeeds. By dint of working long hours, starving his family, going poorly and coldly clad, by great economy, in fact, he is barely able to make up the interest money. The taxes often go unpaid. Many of the owners of these Kansas farms were unable to buy the seeds necessary to plant gardens this last spring, so as to have a bealthy variety of food for their growing families. It is a common thing all over Kansas to see children barefoot in the winter and clad in this cotton clothes. The interest money of the mortgages out up the surplus of the farm that should be expended for food and warm garments.

The farmers on the rich creek and river bottoms are in better shape. They have running water for stock, their land produces abundant ly, and there is but little doubt that these men will work out of their difficulties, if the seasons be favorable. It is into this poverty-stricken land, where all men are anxious of the future. where the majority of the farmers are dissatisfied with their condition, where the question of seed wheat for the coming fall and bread for the coming winter to colonize thousands of the black field bands out money or food, and trust to our generosity to feed thum, or, may be, trust in God to feed them. But we of Kansas find the the God of Kanans tools no one. And certainly if the blacks trust to God's feeding them, they will go very hungry

of Kansus is almost entirely American-young farms of their own. These mon enough Republicans. Their labor is as reliable in the United States. They are hard living, and cheerfully enod of Kansas farms without dureth The tarter in They are honest, intelligent, faithare from all the States east of have had Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Indiana, Illinois. Ohlo, I + k ontneky, West Virginia, and Wisrepresented on my farm during a harvest of the men were ever thirty bright, clean force, and seventy of them Republicans who voted

own lands under the Homeairy laws of the United States, and ver for the year, and they are unable their board for their work, they laims, and, clubbing together, to winter as choaply as possible og they again go to work on the milatingly say that they are the arm hands in the world. They lerstand the use of the expenthorough ing machinery used in the West; mive lalla with teams; are usually men of contains are of free and independent bearretand the raising and saving of not from the cotton fleids of the South? The black labor that threatens to deseemd on us has worked nothing but cotton. rice, and sugar cane. It knows nothing of our grops, of our method of ploughing, or of cuitivation. The negroes have never seen our standard grain cutting machines, headers, self-bindthey are capable of running is something sim-sie, say a hand corn cracker. I hope, for the ed. All the boots that need blacking can be

welfare of Kansas, that our young white men have not get to enter into competition with this

To properly, or improperly, open a farm un

lows:		7
Henred States for at Land Office House Team of horses Breaking plurals Breaking plurals Guid for five in months Guid for five in the five	200 200 200 200 400	888888888888888888888888888888888888888
Total	\$768	(0)

This expenditure can be reduced about \$10 by the use of a "dug-out" instead of a house Let this be done, and the family has got to hav \$668 in each, as there is no credit in Kansas fo these things. Suppose 20,000 families (and these are not large figures when the talk of the sympathizers with this movement is considered) come to Kansas during the next year. I they come as poorly supplied with money as those who came last spring were, instead of having \$13,350,000, as they should have if they are to farm, they will have, at the highest figures, \$150,000. Instead of being able to open farms, they will at once have to search for work, and being in need of it, so as to earn bread for their starving families, they will be bitterly dis-appointed to find there is no work to be done n Kansas or Nebraska after the 15th of November. Agricultural work is then ended, and will not begin again until spring. If the plan of bringing this people to Kansas as soon as the growing cotton crop is picked is adhered to, the managers will bring the deluded race into a frozen country, where both climate and people

It is hardly creditable to the men at the head of this movement to expend their sympathy on those foreign paupers while the North is full of unemployed white labor, and we of the Southwest, or middle West, fail to understand why you of the Northeast urge on this exodus. We cannot understand why a farmer of Maine or Massachusetts living on cold, barren lands who, as his children grew into strength and manhood, saw them one by one go West to earn a home, should now, while his youngest or oldest boy has just left him, and he has bade him godspeed and good fortune, snivel over the condition of the late slaves, and urge that the labor of the cotton-growing South, where it is needed, be transported to the food-producing West, where it is not needed, and there enter into competition with his sons. We cannot understand why he should let a false sentimentality so far change the duties of a father to a child as to urge as a political necessity that the children he begot shall be forced into a competition for sheer existence with the mos ignorant, worthless labor known to man. No one who has looked at the subject of cheap la bor has a sound argument to offer in its favor. Cheap labor is a curse to any and all lands. It inevitably results in cheap men and cheap

women. Human nature being the same on a Kansas farm as in the office of a Pennsylvania iron company, given two men hunting for work, the man who will work the cheapest will get it. So will it be in Kansas next year if this movement is carried out. The blacks will get here in the winter and early spring, and when work begins they will scour the country in search of it, and, from my knowledge of the Kansas farmer, I can safely say that they will get it, to the utter exclusion of our intelligent white labor now working our lands, if the blacks will work for a couple of dellars less per month. And the young white men who came here from the East, full of hope and joyous in the expectation of getting a home of their own, will find themselves conscripted into that vast army of laborers who tramp to and fro over the prosperous North in search of work. You men of the East who countenance or encourage this exodus will be re-sponsible for this ruin of your sons,

The actual loss in money to be incurred by the food-producing States, if this movement is successful, is enormous. The plan as now talked of is to take 100,000 field hands out of the cotton region and put them into the food-producing

One hundred thousand field hands represent 500,000 people. So the latter number of stomachs will leave the South. One hand and a mule can tend eight acres of good cotton land. Assume that a family of five persons eat one bushel of corn meal and ten pounds of bacon per week. and that the mule while ploughing, cultivating, and marketing the cotton cats fifteen bushels of corn. Let each acre of cotton land produce a bale of 500 pounds of cotton:

5 0.00 people sat per year 5,200,000 bushels meal 50,000 people sat per year 52,791,00 people sat per year 1,50,000 hushels seem. 10,000 multi-consistence per year 1,500,000 hushels seem. The large proportion of this food is drawn from Illinois. Ohio, Missouri. Kentucky, and Kansas. The South is the best market we have. unproductive soil, a "dug-out," or a cheap | It is deliberately proposed by the promoters of this exodus to cripple the consuming capacity of this market by 6,700,000 bushels of corn and 46,000 hogs per year, and to set the people taken from there to raising breadstuffs and mest-to change them from consumers to producers. The 100,000 field hands in the cotton fields ne 7 produce 800,000 bales of cotton, worth to-day \$52,000,000. The loss of the Southern market (and lose it we will if this exodus is carried out) will almost ruin the great food-producing States. The distress produced among the small farmers who raise corn for market will be very great. They. under the low prices that will then rule for breadstuffs, will be unable to pay the interest on their mortgages. These will be foreclosed. If such a blow was struck at the manufacturio interests of the East by the West, the Enwould revolt. But when the manufacturing section of our land urges on a movement that is almost certain to result in our destruction. we are abused if we protest even. If we insisted on and passed a free trade tariff, and then invited the so-called pauper labor of Europe to cross the seas, and flooded the East with 500,000 of them, you would naturally protest. But you are doing worse than this; you are urging the late slaves from the South, a race notorious for pilfering, utterly void of virtue, cowardly, lying, and lary, to go to us, when we are actually un

able to supply our white labor with employ

To-day there are thousands of white men in Kansas unable to get work, and this in the midst of our harvest. You not only urge these black people to go to us (not come to you), but take up subscriptions to aid their going. The proposition to send us a race that husks corn at night from neighboring fields, that steals chickens and pigs to such an extent as to almost drive the growing of corn and hogs out of the cotton belt, does not strike you as unjust. We of the West believe that if a race of people as numerous as the negroes of the South (where in many localities they outnumber the whites) are unable to protest themselves, they are unworthy of protection. Honest, courageous white men, who are willing to work, should not be thrown out of employment, or oppressed, or in any way injured, to make room for a race mentally and morally weak, wrotched, and cowardly, io not mean to be abusive, but I do mean to show plainly how the mass of the Western people regard the negro. We don't want them We have no use for them. We strongly object

o the coming among us of these objects of po litical charity. We have a plenty of black met and women here now, and if these are a fair sample of those to come (and I claim they are), they will be a new curse added to life in Kansas. These we have are utterly worthless. They hang around the little towns. The men wash out the low drinking saloons that abound in the West being paid for this ennobling work with drinks of liver-scorching whiskey. They black boots, they whitewash outhouses and fences, they bury the carrier that may be found in the crops. Is it wise to displace this towns, they cut hair, and they steal. women, putting up a sign of "Washing Done Here" on some tumble-down shanty, take invariably to prostitution. Both sexes follow their business until the outraged community drives them forth. They care nothing. Simply going to another town, they resume their evil your tions, and their places are quickly occupied by of a threshing machine. The only machine justice. We have a full supply of these exo-

blacked by our present force. All the hair tha will ever grow in Kansas can be cut by our present barbers. Be the men who come here next winter and spring have got to go to work on our farms, or else be supported here in idle

ness by personal, State, or national charity. If they go to work they will throw white Republicans out of work; and the white man when he considers that he lost his work because a negro underbid him, and that the negro wa sent here by Republicans, will inevitably vot the Democratic ticket at the Presidential election of 1880. The workingmen of the West, whose sympathy is with their brethren, will desert the Republican party nearly in a body I wenty thousand black men coming to Kansas. and displacing that number of white men, will have the deserved effect to change the State

from Republican to Democratic.

It is well known that the experiment of growing cotton in Egypt and India has been an expensive failure. The fibre is short and barsh Though the labor used there was almost unpaid, the farmers, when our war of the rebelion ended, were at once driven from the markets of the world. The truth is that the cottor selt of the United States is the only true cotton land in the world. It supplies the world. No cotton from other fields can be sold as long as a full supply of American cotton can be had. This is acknowledged, and being so. it is to the interest of all Western food producers to keep the labor of the South in the field growing cotton. We don't want the South to raise food, and she cannot afford to raise it when cotton is worth 13 cents t pound. What we of the West need is to have the South develor her resources for producing cotton to the utmost, while we raise corn, meat, and wheat to feed her. Realizing this, we don't want the negro exodus to take place. If the movement should take the shape of colonizing these blacks within the politically doubtfut States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, w of the West would still consider the with dray of their labor from the cotton fields as a national calamity. But as we could still sell the food necessary to feed them, it would not affect us in Kansas so disastrougly as it would to bring them here,

The balance of trade in our favor is owing wholly to the cotton we export. If the production of this staple ceased the country would import more than it exports; and this, according to the teachings of the statesmen who are directing this exedus affair, is fatal to the welfare of nations. But in direct contradiction of their philosophy when a low tariff is being debated, they now advocate measure that in the first year of its fulfilment will deprive us of \$52,000,000 of exports. A vast industry, in fact the fundamental one of a country large enough to be a nation, is threatened by the reckless conduct of the Republicans who urge on this exedus. As the States that will be directly affected are Democratic, they care nothing; bu: indirectly, if these plans are carried out, they are going to seriously cripple the Republican States of Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, and Nebraska, by injuring their markets and flooding them with a cheap, stupid, debased labor.

Suppose the Democratic party should advoeate as a political necessity the migration of the iron workers and miners of Pennsylvania and New York, and the cotton and woollen mill hands of New England, to the Western prairies. Suppose they should use every device known to men skilful in the use of fraudulent arguments to induce such a movement, and should cause the furnaces to blow out, the milis to shut down, and the production of goods to cease. What would you of the Northeast think of a scheme of this kind, openly discussed, speeches made in favor of it, at I subscription papers circulated to further it? You would feel that the Democratic party was trying, not only to destroy your party, but your property, and also trying to deprive you of the means of living. But the managers of this black exodus bate the South so bitterly that they are willing to cripple the West if they can get the "satisfaction" (which they did not dure search for from 1861 to 1865) they crave from the Confederates.

Suppose this movement of the 100,000 blacks takes place, and they report a betterment of their condition to the negroes that remain in the South. Then a real exodus will take place, and if it becomes an accomplished fact, the only cotton land in the civilized world, where can be produced at a reasonable cost, will become a barren waste: the cotton spinning machinery of the world will coase moving; the spinners will pass out of employment; cheap cloth will disappear from the markets, and thoug breadstuffs will steadily decline in price, the ...en who wove cotton cloth will have no money to bur with. Distressful times as the English spinners endured during our war of ion they will seem as plenty when compared to the starvation and

distress that will follow the successful consum-mation of this crazy exodus business. This question is lightly and favorably spoken of by doctors of divinity and so-styled statesmen, and airily written about by the conductors of a partisan press-all of them seemingly unable to understand that the effects of this migration are not local; that the punishment is not for the South alone, but for the world at large. It is not in any sense a party measure. It is not a subject to be lightly intrusted to uninformed men to handle. It is not a subject on which we can afford to waste sentiment. It is a question that involves the future welfare of our nation, and of a large portion of the Englishspeaking race. No politician should allow himself, for the purpose of party advancement, to advocate a scheme the consequences of which no man can foretell, though the downfall of our nation is probably involved in it. It is the mos dangerous movement that has as yet been diected against the permanence of our Union, and the blow is delivered, not by a rebellious South, but by the Union-loving North. FRANK WILKESON of Gypsum Creek.

MAUGER'S DRUNKEN FRENZY.

Driving Away the Mourners who Surrounded

his Wife's Coffin. Mrs. Catherine Mauger of 333 West Thirtyninth street died on Thursday night after many weeks' illness. She lay in a miserable room, almost destitute of furniture. Her hus-Leopold, was a drunkard, and had pawned everything for drink. For three years past a charitable friend, Jacob Becker of 314
West Thirty-eighth street, had supplied her
and her little boy, aged 12 years, with food.
When Becker learned she was dead be purclassed her a coffin, and other kind neighbors
came in and had the body out decently. Manger
viewed their procedings with a suilen discontent. He went away and drank all night, and
in the morning was crazy with liquor. He returned to his rooms and found a number of
people around his wife. Seizing an iron bar he
attacked the mourners, and drove them in
haste from the house. He then overthrow the
coffin and tried to drag out his wife's body.
The neighbors informed a policeman, who arrested Manger. He desired to make explanations in the Jefferson Market Police Court yeaturday. Justice Mergan said to film:

You are a tough citizen, and I do not desire
to hear anything more from you. Yesterday
you seem to have had things pretty much your
own way. Now it's my way. I'll send you to
the Island for six months."

Mr. Becker said he would care for the boy,
who feared his father. coast a charitable friend, Jacob Becker of 314

Thrown Overboard and Drowned. NEW OBLEANS, La., July 5,-In an altereation

on the steamer Martha, Jack McCabe, a deck passenger was thrown overboard by Louis Tease, a deck hand, and say drowned. The Wild Rose. From the Bodon Courier

The wild beck thousand to sold cheek.
The showers wet the eyends timek.
And sometimes softly so do beers.
For its event such the furk flies low.
The band who want her future know.
Counts its charaned petals for the years. The children love its carry flowers. As heraids of the summer nours. As heraids of the summer hours.
Fre arrive side eyes, the violets, close,
And they prophe stop to say.
If grow it home holds yesterday.
And out bearts dream over the selld rose. When twilight makes the country sweet. The burgering fall of lovers test laints the green field from east to west. Lose urth too love and t were there, I putcked a rose for her to wear, oh, happer flower than all the rest!

For now against her heart it sheeps, And knows sweet servets which she keeps, Prom even me, my dainty dear. Oh, wild rose. I have leved you long. In your sweet passes I wrose my some. Then tell me, tell me what you hear?

THE OLD NORTH ATATE

a Era of Good Feeling-Northern Immi-

WARRENTON, N. C., July 1. - Northern people make the mistake of supposing that the people of the entire South are actuated by one hought, and that the buildozers of the Gutt States are the true types and representatives of Southern life. They forget that the South is a cust country, many times larger than Great Britain, and several times larger than France or Germany. It would be onlite as just and reasouable to hold New England responsible for he cruel hatred of the Chinese which prevails on the Pacific coast, as to impute to sober and conservative North Carolina the spirit of law-lessness which provails in the southwest.

There is in no part of the Union a more lawbiding population than that of North Carolina, I take pleasure in saying that in all this part of the State nothing like a mob, or riot, or deed of riolence, originating in political race controversies, has disturbed the peace of society since the war. The same is true of the entire State during the last nine or ten years. For a while after reconstruction the white people were socially intolerant of native whites who joined the Republicans; and the negroes were even more demonstrative of their dislike for members of their own race who voted with the Demperats. But these passions have nearly subsided on the part of each race, and political opponents meet together on as friendly terms here as elsewhere. The white people of this State, three-fourths of whom are Democrats. are very earnest in their endeavors to encourage immigration. They ask no questions about the polities of the new comer, and they seem to think that all Northern men are Republicans until they find the contrary to be the case. There are already here (in Warren County) flity or more families of immigrants. They are from several Northern States. from Canada, and from Great Britain. They live on the best terms with their neighbors, and I have heard of no complaint on their part of the reception they have met with. One testy old gentleman from New York, who settled in Wake

have heard of no complaint on their part of the reception they have met with. One testy old gentleman from New York, who settled in Wake County a dozen years ago, did complain bitterly for a while that a young native robel ran away with and married his favorite daughter; but they long ago made up and became the best of friends. The new comers have bought many thousands of acres of land in this county, and those who have been able to pay the cash for them have had no reason to repent their bargains, although they are prone to buy more than they need for cultivation. Lands are now very low, and whosever can afford to wait will be sure to realize handsomely on re-sales.

Tobacco and cotton are the staple productions for market in all this part of North Carolina. Corn, wheat, and all small grains grow finely. Clover succeeds well in all parts of the State, but especially in the hilly and mountainous regions. I have seen fine clover at Newbern, in the low country. In this county, which is three to five hundred feet above the sea, with an admirable subsoil of red and yellow clav, both clover and grass grow finely. Warren before the war was the largest tobacco-growing county in the State, but the high range of prices of cetton which followed the return of peace caused a diversion of industry in that direction. It is said that the fibre of the cotton produced in this county is particularly fine. The northern tier of counties in this State, including Warren, Granville, Person, and Caswell, produces the nighest-priced tobacco, I srhaps, in the world. Eight or ten years ago a citizen of Granville invented a process of curing the weed, which has added greatly to its beauty and value. Instead of the old method, which consisted in hanging the tobacco in an open log bern and curing it by the direct application of the heat and smoke from a fire beneath, the new process; and for avoiding is profitable at ten cents per pound, the enormous profits realized by those who raise flue europe yellow leaf tobacco can be appraciated. To bacco growers. Southern State has made greater prog-

after the close of the war; and yet it has brought about a wonderful change in the prospects of the tobacco growers.

No Southern State has made greater progress within the current decade than North Carolina. Prior to the war our natural growth of population was counterbalanced by a constant efflux of emigration to the southwest, but for 'na years past this leak has been closed, I may say entirely. No class now leaves the State. The people have come to the conclusion that they enanot better their condition by going Southwest or Northwest. They have gone to work in carnest to improve their native Lomes. The happy results are becoming manifest on every hand. In spite of the gross misgovernment and official peculation which marked the first three years after reconstruction, and not withstanding the financial crash which destroyed credit and confidence, great progress in the arts of life has been made. Several hundred miles of railroad have been added to our feellittes of intercourse, many successful manufacturing enterprises have sprung into being, and, as a consequence, our towns have grown beyond anything that could have been imaxined by our people. Several of the largest towns (Raleigh, Charlette, Wilmington, Greensborough, and Asheville) have doubled their population, while a number of new once have sprung up with magic rapidity, as it seems to the quiet denizens in their vicinity. The manufacture of tobacco has been a fruitful source of prosperity. Wherever attempted it has been successful. The town of Durham, twenty-five miles west of Raleigh, had no existence a down years ago and was one of the dreuriest of way stations on the North Carolina Railroad. A man of that name had before the war established himself as a manufacturer of tobacco in a rude shanty. He manufactured the beautiful Granville tobacco, and made a good article for smoking. At the break up of the Confederacy the Union forces were detained in that vicinity for a few days, and a regiment from Himself as a manufacturers at the place, and the tow

southolders, and above two-thirds of the inhautants were slaves. The consequence was
that the abolition of slavery entained tankruptcy upon the white race, and, of course, the
slaves were penniless. An industrial paralysis
tollowed. Then came, before the people had had time to raily from their
sluper, the depressing influence of nisgovernment by the carpet-bangers, which overwhelmed the State with debt and destroyed the
public credit; and upon the leeds of this calamity came the financial crash of 1873, as nonsequence of the inflated currency. That the
country presents the aspect of prosperity in ow
does, attests the inherent visality of freedom,
which herves every arm and inspires hape and
courage in every breast. Poverty and misjortune taught all classes to practice conomy; and
independence with presperity is beginning
to crown their patient efforts.

I now come to give the fasts from the books of
the County Register of Deeds, in regard to the
pecuniary condition of the negroes to which I
have referred above. Supposing that they will
interest the friends of liberty and humanity. I
give them in some detail;

COLORED LAND OWNERS IN WARREN COUNTY,

A DIAMOND HUNT IN LONDON.

Imitation Diamonds. The Queer Persons who From the Bon Francisco Cutt.

Levo next, his yet.—I such a jewed-wearing of inferent to mention, the present appearance of inference to mention the present appearance of inference to mention the present appearance of inference to mention the present appearance of in London generating frieles of spurious omeratia of wonderful persention. Historic mention the wonder workers in this line in Paris, who have succeeded so well with the applifire and the ruley, but these sham engaged the knows which every lividary flutters timeed by the work which every lividary flutters timeed by the knows at a alance. Under the distriction which were the false stone shamed the present the same color; while in the true, wo different lives are distinctly visible—our ray a built when the same color; while in the true, wo different lives are distinctly visible—our ray a built was a state of the false the work the false that the same color; while in the true, wo different lives are distinctly when the false stone among the rather work the false that the same color; while in the true the false that the false tha

de la Paix and the Painis Royal unapproachable in this sort of gorgeousness. Streeter's jewelry shop is one of the best known, as it was established in the reign of one of the Georges, and it has been the resert of the wealthy and titled ever since. The present Mr. Streeter is an exceedingly well-educated and handsome man, whose book on precious stones is an authority, with white, shapely, and delicate hands, which greatly contrast with those of the fat Hebrew. Mr. Streeter produces more of the white paper packages, and shows us more stones. He also brings out a splendid diamond cross, set in silver, and deeply imbedded in that way which enables the French imitators, by backing paste with foil, to produce such good results. An imitation diamond, set clear, is invariable a fallure: but one set all around is generally effective. I mention this to Mr. Streeter.

Tes; but observe this, says this scholar in golondian lore, "an imitation diamond is always of one unvarying color. A fine real gem is never of the same color two minutes in succession, but flashes red, white, blue, green, or orange, according as the light strikes it."

Hancock's shop, occupying a sharp corner on Bond street, its projecting windows protected by iron bars that would not be out of place in a prison, is also a centre of attraction all day long. Marble busts of female heads are here employed in displaying the more remarkable of the parares. The superb diamond and emerald crown, necklace and braselets which belonged to the ex-Queen of Spain, and were seen for many months in this window, have now disappeared, and the impression is that the magnificent ornaments of emerals and diamonds worn by the Countess of Dudley at the last drawing room at Buckingham Palace were once the property of her Sannish Majesty, and were purchased by the Earl for his beautiful Countess from Hancock.

The knowledge I gleaned in the diamond something near its value, even in times of depression or overstocking of the market, while in periods of scarcity it may fetch more

great chisters of sparklers varying in size from a chip called a "rose," to others considerable larger than a pin's head, are worth nothing in for them on account of the setting, when new and fashionable, and it is when trying to sell these again that so many disappointments have ensued to persons who thought that diamonds were "a good investment."

How Indians Conduct Races in Colorado.

From the latte Rock Gasette.

Learning from Churlio and Ingler, Chiefs of the Menache and Capote bands of Use Indians, that they were going to run their horses against the Weimanuches of the same tribe. I nee used their invitation and rode out to their track one pleasant alternoon about three weeks ago and became a spectator of some of the fallest and most quietly conducted horse-racing I over witnessed. The track is a straight strack of perhaps a mile in longth. On opposite sides of the outcome, the head men of the opposing bands seat themselves upon the ground in a circle, pass from hand to hand the pipe, from which engl in accession puffs a blue wreath of courage in every breast. Poverty and misior tune taught all classes to practice conomy; and independence with preserrity is beginning to crown their patient efforts.

I now come to give the faste from the books of the County Register of Deeds, in regard to the pecunitry condition of the negroes to which I have referred above. Supposing that they will interest the friends of liberty and humanity. I give them in some detail:

COLORED LAND OWNERS IN WARREN COUNTY.

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THE CAREER OF SOLOVIEVE.

The Man who Recently Attempted the Life of the Carr of Russia.

From the 13. Petershoop Newspape During the recent trial of Solovieff, who

During the recent trial of Solovieff, who attempted to shoot the Czer, some peculiar and interesting facts were brought to light.

It is strange that the criminal belonged to a family that was specially patronized by the Grand Duchess Helen Pavlovan, the aunt of the Czar. The fether of Solovieff was employed at the palace of the Grand Duchess on the Kamennoy Ostrov; be had a free lodging for himself and his large family; frequently he was granted rewards, and when the term of his service was ended he received a generous pension. Besides this, all his children—three sons and two daughters—were finely educated at the expense of the Grand Duchess. The family of Solovieff remained at the palace till the very time of the attempted regicide. Alexander Solovieff insself, having no pusspert, was living safely under the roof of the palace. The police did not suspect that any person without a passport, much less a Nibilist, was under that roof; yet Solovieff, being safe only on account of the respect due to the Imperial family, was working energetically not only for the destruction of that respect, but for the annihilation of the Imperial family itself.

The whole family of Solovieff, by keeping him safe within their shelter, have knowingly incriminated the melves, for an article (249) of the Russian criminal lay runs thus: "For conspiring to overthrow the Government in the erminated the system of government, the criminals, their accompliees, and all persons instigating, siding, abetting, or hiding them, and all persons not giving information of the crime, shall forfeit all rights, and be liable to capital punishment." It has been assertained that the members of the Solovieff Inmily saw in his possession almost every day copies of Land and Liberty, besties proclamations; that he put these in envelopes, and sent them to the highest officers of the State. The relatives of Solovieff spoke to him about his connection with the direaded Executive Committee; each of them suspected his criminal connections, and none of them in a

Nihilists by bonds of relationship or friendship. What will be done with that unhappy family is not yet known.

White a schoolmaster Solovieff was considered as the best teacher of the vicinity, and he used to regularly send part of his salary to his parents. As to his views, he said that the existing political and social order was extremely unsatisfactory; that equality was needed, and this must be established by the annihilation of eastes and privileges. We revolutionists, said he, declare war against the Government, and the Czar is our enemy. Then Solovieff expialned how, under the pressure of severo Government measures, he gradually came to the idea of regicide. Of the attempt itself Solovieff refused to speak, but, being pressed, he said: "By the movement of the populace I learned that the Czar was walking out; I went toward him, took my pistol out and fired." How many times?" he was asked. "I don't recollect," he replied; "I am told live times."

During the trial it was ascertained that Solovieff was in close connection with the porsons who assessinated Gen. Mezentzeff, and also with the persons who attempted the life of Gen. Drentein escaped. It was Solovieff who, on the very day of the attempt no the life of the Chief of the Gendarmes, sent to him the proclamation, saying that though he had escaped death he must not consider him he tempt on the life of the Chief of the Gendarmes, sent to him the proclamation, saying that though he had escaped death he must not consider him-self safe. He used to bring home copies of Land and Liberty in packages, while yet damp. It is clear that Solovieff belonged to the most ac-tive branch of the revolutionists. Still he did not betray anybody. He persisted in saying: "I had no accomplices; nobody knew of my in-tent."

not betray anybody. He persisted in saying:
"I had no accomplices; nobody knew of my intent."
His trial was not without queer incidents. Dr. Weimar, at the request of one of his quasipatients, had gone to the Central Depot of Arms and asked to see the best pistoi that would easily kill a bear, for, he said, his acquaintance was going to hunt that beast. If was proved that the pistoi thus procured was the one used by the would-be assassin of the Czar. When Solovieff left the position of teacher, he began to learn blacksmithing. One of his sisters asked him the reason of that change of occupation. He replied: "The doctor advised me for my health to go to a warm climate; so I have entered a blacksmith shop." An artiflery captain, an expert. explained to the Court why Solovieff missed the Czar. He said that the pistol used is a Webler, No. 500; it is very strong, and, the barrel being short (4's inches), it is a pt to recoil; in order to hit the chest it is necessary to aim at the knees. If Solovieff had known that, he might have been not only a would-be assassin but an assassin in fact.

A FEAT IN RAILROADING. Changing the Gauge on Stx Hundred Miles Road Within About Twelve Hours.

Prove the St. Louis Post-Desputch. One of the most remarkable feats ever as One of the most remarkable feats ever accomplished in railroading was performed to day by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern in a change of gauge of 700 miles of road, Heretofore the gauge has been flyo feet. Since 12 o'clock last night it has been reduced to the standard width of four feet eight and a half inches. About six weeks ago the Board of Directors of the Iron Mountain adopted a resolution providing for change of gauge, and immediately thereafter Mr. Thomas Allen, the President of the company, gave the order for the work to be done. Active preparations were begun at once.

begun at once. Extra men were employed, and all the shope began to run on extra time. Every locomotive and every car had to be cut down for the new gauge, and much of this halt to be done before hand, so there would be no interruption of business. The actual work of changing the track began last night at some points as soon as the began last night at some points as soon as the midnight trains had passed. Over 3,000 men were employed for the occasion. The men were divided into squads, and cach squad was put under the charge of a "boss." The bosses" were under the direction of the road-masters, and the roadmasters were under the direction of the direction of the charge of a "boss." The whole being under the supervision of the general superintendent.

There are four divisions of the Iron Mountain Railroad. The Texas division is 145 miles in length; the Arkansas division is 130 miles in length; the Missouri division is 172 miles in length, and the St. Louis division is 172 miles in length.

length, and the St. Louis division is 172 miles in length.

A number of sections were finished by 6 o'clock this morning, and by 2 o'clock this afternoon the whole vast work was accomplished. Over 600 freight ears, sixty engines and all the passenger conches had been cut down and are ready for the new gauge, and the regular business of the road was interfered with only about six or seven hours. Regular trains will start this afternoon and will arrive and depart as usual. The cost of the change will not fall short of \$200,000.

ANOTHER GARRULOUS MURDERER. Coolly Relating how he Deliberately Commit-ted an Atrocious Crime,

The negro Searles, who murdered Rewey, the bachelor farmer of Newark Vailley, near Owego, N. Y., has week, seems to vie with the negro Chastine Cox in garrulity, when referring to the manner in which the crime was committed. He takes it perfectly cool as he relines under the shadow of the gallows, and relates to visitors at the jail the horrliying details of the bloody deed. He says that when he entered the house he found the old man reading, and he sat down to wait for his accomplices. After waiting a few minutes he decided to do the work alone, Accordingly he commenced by asking Rewey for the loan of some money and, upon being refused his request, he picked up a bootjack lying conveniently near, and dealt him a blow upon the head which felled him to the floor insensible. Thus the vicinity has one interest the consummation of the deed was doubtless more to permit his companions to share in it than on account of needing their services. He watched the prostrate man intently, and when he began to show signs of reviving he opened his reaccount of the deed was doubtless more to permit his companions to share in it than on account of needing their services. He watched the prostrate man intently, and when he began to show signs of reviving he opened his razor and deliberately cut his throat though probably not fatally, the handle of the weapon breaking off.

The victim revived, as Scarles said in his original version of the affair, and ran to the kitchen, where he fell again and was unable to rise. Searles then took the wounded man a pocketknife and completed the bloody work. The crime originally contemplated was merely robberry, which was planned between Searles and two other negroes, named Bolden and Coleman. Then it was arranged that Searles was to knock the man down, while the others were to come in disguised and scenre the ninder. Searles was to leave the country. When he found himself deserted by his companions he made up his mind to finish the man not thinking that the others would betray him. From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The negro Searles, who murdered Rewey.

From Temple Bur.

She rambled through the mendous wale, So richly genined with dew. Her hair was bright as gehien hight. Her eves were aspect time. And shely, there, the better had Betrayot his live and wee; the massed him by With head high high. And coldiving sweets, "Not"

Sterowandered to the wastland pour By with flow read begard.

She saw her bestry in its doubt,
And smiss-the party flut!
And there the craile told his love,
The hope was almost dead;
But though she suched.

She nousely remade,
she only shock her head!

She lineared by the broad park gate,
The old lard lineared, the.
He sought the midden too his bride,
And knew too, how to woo.
And though he begond live's said despair,
His raise of he could guess.
But could not say
Her trium high!
She saided, and whispered, "Yes!"

CREMATION IN CEYLON.

Public Burning of the Body of a Member of the Legislative Connett. From the Chylon Times, May T.

Over a thousand persons, representing every class of the inhabitants of Oslombo, assembled in the unconsecrated portion of the Borella Cemetery on Monday, May 5, to witness the evenuation of the remains of the Hon, Sir M. Coousara Swamy, the Tamil representative in the Legislative Council. This was the first time that a cromation has taken piece in the cemelers, which probably accounted for the presentation of the probably accounted for the probably accounted to any applicants, whatever their religious faith, and whatever their funeral rites much be of the probably accounted for the funeral pyre of the deceased kinish, and was indicated by a somewhat novel construction. Four plantain trees, heavily indea with fruit, were placed in such a position that they formed the corners of a kind of altar composed of santalwood. The sales of the covering was composed of the santal accounted the probably accounted to the probably accounted to a sunday of the covering was composed of the south, and attractive appearance.

Near at hand was a large supply of sandalmood to be used after the body had been decoasited on the pyre; and the presence of two times of kerosene, of several chalities containing ghee, and other inflammable material, indicated that every preceasion took, it was considerably past 8 before it arranged the probably accounted to leave the residence of the deceased at 7 colock processly, but, owing to the roundabout way the procession took, it was considerably past 8 before it arranged to the probably accounted by a page of a considerably past 8 before it arranged to the contract of the contract of the contract of the past of the contract of the contract of the contract of the past of th

FAITHFUL TO THE END.

A Devoted Wife Tolling Devotedly for the Children of her Convict Husband. From the Indianapolis People.

Dur readers no doubt remember the defaleation of Richard Vint, the eashier of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Vint was regarded as a good eldison, and was popular in business and social circles. He was a widower, with two children. A few months previous to the exposure of his embezziement Vint brought a young bride from Canada to his testeful and elegantly furnished home on New York street. Mrs. Vint was pretty extremely stylish, and remarkable for her high-bred grace of manners. She was received with much favor in society, though the Vints were often criticised for their lavish extravagance. The brief period of their prosperity was suddenly brought to a close by the arrest of Vint as a defaulter, and his trial and conviction. He was sentenced to ten years in the Michigan City penitentiary. Instead of returning to her old home. Mrs. Vint followed her husband to Michigan City, rented rooms, and commenced giving lessons in muste and painting. A few months after her husband's incarceration she gave birth to a child. The devoted woman has known only privation and suffering. Senator Winterlotham, who employs 100 convicts, engagaed vint as his bookkeeper; but this, of course, affords no remuneration to him or relief to his helpless family. Mrs. Vint's sufferings last winter were well known, and but for the charity of sympathizing friends she could not have lived. She was compelled to sell at a sacrifice, first her pswels, and then nearly all of her household goods. A charitable could not have fived. She was compelled to sell at a sacrifice, first her pewels, and then nearly all of her household goods. A charitable lady, to whom the children once brought in extensity two beautiful pictures, which they offered for sale at \$2, gave the children an order on her grocer, and returned the pictures. She also said she had known Mrs. Vint to keep the children in bed all day to keep them from freezing. Her devotion to her unfortunate husband, her indy-like deportment, and her struggles for a livelihood, have excited the warmest sympathy.

WICKED WONG WING.

Imitating the Hypocrisy of some Church Mem. bers of the Caucasian Race. From the Virginia City Chronists.

Yesterday morning Chief of Police Allan received a telegram from the Chief of Police of Sacramento telling him to arrest a Chinaman named Wong Wing, who would arrive on the team from California. The Chief made the captures named Wong Wing, who would arrive on the train from California. The Chief made the capture.

It has since been learned that Wong Wing ran away from California a few weeks may with \$600 of the funds belonging to a Chinese Methodist 600 of the funds belonging to a Chinese Methodist of Sucramento staried a branch church for the benefit of the Chinese who wished to embrace the Christian religion. Wong Wing, being a more deevout disciple than the rest, and more fervent in his prayers, he was picked out by the church members as the custodian of the fands. After a while he began to exhort his brethren to ablure sinfulners, tan games and ehicken stealing, and lay up their tremsures where neither not nor rust could corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal. Taking the hint, they began to deposit their surplus finds with the church and he, being the Trensurer soon had about \$600 in cash in his hands. He continued to preach as usual on the duty of laying up heavenly trensures, but after a while the Celestials, seeing no immediate return, and discovering Mr. Wing lacking against a fan game, they refused to punife further. Paguastes with the lack of each exhibited by the contragation, wong Wing left the tabernache and eams to Nexade. He sheet the tree, the will go back to-night en a charge of hireent.

Marrying Her Pirst Love

From the Kerrore City Jonesel. spared and fixed won by W. L. cargent who is new sorving out a term in the permitentary for biganty. A few mentions are Mess Notice was for a brief period Mrs. Sargent. Since that time, by the law's and she has again become Miss Willouride. Mr. Farley is a commercial traveller of St. Leals, and is in svery respect a most worth young man. His attachment for Miss Notice was formed about eighteen months ago. She respressed this love. The couple were entaged to be unarread but Miss Willouridely man add not favor the match. Consequentity the engagement was broken off. Sargent came along man explicit the match. Consequentity the engagement was broken off. Sargent came along the favor the match. Consequentity the engagement was broken off. Sargent came along the favor the match of the honey-need his affection for the young lady, and deeply symmathized with her in the resolute that had been brought upon her by the unprincipled Sargent.

Sargent.

As soon as conters were adjusted between the factor had been taken away from Olatho, Mr. Parley renewed his attentions in earnest. He was accepted. Mr. and Mrs. Farley arrived in Kansas City on the Fort Seat and Galf had evening, and took the cars for St. Louis. The wedding was a private one, not more than six persons being present.

The Story of Two Skeletons.

From the Atlanta Post.
We made monition a short time ago of two ske standard in the latter A short time lags of two exists trade at least and a Atoma, as a let on which exists a trade at least latter. They were the skeletone of two tombergue scholars who were burned there on the day on which Sarman burned Atanta. One had deal from a wound, the other had been shot for discloying orders. They were two brothers, and it was at his confrequent that the man who dead of his wounds was bound becale its bristler, who had just been consigned to an ignominious grave.